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**SAMUEL HARDWICK.**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
LIBERTY, MO.

OFFICE on the West side of Public Square,  
January 21, 1876-44.

W. M. SAMUEL, ED. V. RINGO, E. E. SAMUEL

**E. M. SAMUEL & SONS.**  
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Hemp, Flour, Grain, Wool, and Country  
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Will give his exclusive attention to the practice  
of his profession.  
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**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**

Office in Arthur's New Building,  
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Will practice in the counties of Clay, Jackson,  
Ray, Platte, and Clinton counties.  
Jan. 21, 1876-44.

**Merchant Tailor.**

**A. I. TURPIN,**

RETURNS his thanks to the public for past  
patronage, and would solicit orders in his  
line, confident that an experience of forty years  
will enable him to give satisfaction. All he asks  
is a trial.  
SHOP on the east side of the Public Square,  
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Particular attention paid to CUTTING—  
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OUR business is transacted on the same principles  
as a corporate Bank, while the facilities  
extended to our customers are superior to  
those afforded by any incorporated in this city.  
Our Western business is constantly increasing,  
and we confidently rely on any of our Correspondents.

We allow 4 per cent. per annum on daily credit  
or balances both currency and gold, entered up  
at the close of each month, and account rendered.  
New York, July 28, 1875, 10-44.

**DENTISTRY.**

TWENTY years experience  
and practice in DENTISTRY.  
ARTIFICIAL TEETH enable me to perform  
operations on the TEETH with a greater degree  
of success than could be attained by a limited  
experience. By adopting recent improved  
methods in operating, Dentistry, and using the  
best instruments and material, I can fill teeth in  
a manner that the filling will remain in a greater  
length of time and preserve the teeth better than  
filling inserted on the old method of filling teeth.  
Stains and tartar removed from the teeth.  
Diseases of the gums successfully treated. Artificial  
teeth inserted in any number, from one to a  
full set. Chloroform, Ether, or Laevigating Gas  
given for the extraction of teeth without pain.  
Teeth examined and advice given free of charge.  
Patrons solicited. Cash paid for old gold.  
DR. GRIMES, Dentist—Office and Residence  
opposite the Methodist Church, Liberty, Mo.  
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**Jeweler,**

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July 9, 1875-584.

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**Attorneys at Law,**

LIBERTY, MO.

Office in Allen's New Building,  
April 8, 1876-4444.

JAS. E. LINCOLN, JOHN CHRISMAN.

**LINCOLN & CHRISMAN,**

**Attorney at Law,**

LIBERTY, MO.

Office in Allen's New Building,  
April 17, 1876-4844.

HORATIO F. SIMPSON, JAMES M. SANDUSKY.

**SIMPSON & SANDUSKY,**

**Attorneys at Law,**

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Office on West side of Public Square,  
July 4, 1876-4444.

Having perfected an accurate set of  
ABSTRACTS of TITLES to all Clay County Land,  
offer superior facilities in CONVEYANCING and  
INVESTIGATING TITLES.  
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**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

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Office in back room of the Liberty Savings  
bank building, N. E. corner Square.  
January 14, 1876-4444.

**DR. B. F. RECORDS,**

**Notary Public,**

PROVIDENCE, CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Duly qualified as such May 25th, 1875.  
Term of office expires April 24th, 1881.  
June 4, 188-344.

**WM. H. WOODSON,**

**Attorney at Law,**

LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO.

Will practice in all Courts of North-West Mis-  
souri.  
Office in Court House.  
January 21, 1876-4444.

**D. CARPENTER,**

**Notary Public,**

BARRY, CLAY CO., MO.

Jan. 21, 1876.

# Liberty



# Tribune.

VOL. XXX.

LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO., FEBRUARY 25, 1876.

NO. 41.

## THE GRANGE ORDER IN MISSOURI.

The Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange is making every effort to strengthen the business arms of the order in this State. There are now established in St. Louis an agent for the sale of produce, one for the sale of live stock, and one for the sale of fruits. The State Master thinks no other State has a business system that will compare at all favorably with the one now developed in this State.

The master writes a very interesting account of the efforts to build up the order and establish a business agency in St. Louis. We give the account (says the Independence Sentinel) in his own words:

The first executive committee of the State Grange, met in this city in July 1873. Well do I remember how we tramped these streets to try to find a manufacturer or commission merchant who would talk business to us. A few gentlemen received us courteously, but it seemed to be an effort on their parts to do so. It was very evident to us that they thought us quite wild and visionary, and some of them did not hesitate to tell us so. We probably tried the patience of some of them, by pressing for concessions in consideration of large concentration of business. Our patience and faith was also put in severe test, but our motto was perseverance. We did persevere, and for a time almost without hope, but not quite. We encouraged hope and accomplished it with perseverance, and there were dim indications of success in the distant horizon. We at length told some of these gentlemen that if they would make no concessions to us, we would put an agent here to transact business for us. This merely excited their mirth. We did it, and incurred the anathemas of some of them in less than three months. Our progress has been most remarkable. Some very strong and powerful combinations were made against us in order to break us down, but instead of that we have succeeded in breaking the combinations. Now our committee is so besieged by manufacturers at all its sessions that it is almost impossible to proceed with business without continual interruption. Merchants in every line of business are more than willing to make large concessions in consideration of a large concentration of business in their hands.

There is an improvement in rats, and the public will be glad of it. Anything for a change. This new rat is called the roof rat, and it has been imported into this country from the burning lands of Africa, and the dwellings of the Nile. It is an aristocratic kind of a vermin, cleanly in its manners and habits, and pretty and shapely in its appearance. It affects the upper floors of houses, and goes for the attics. It is also the relentless and uncompromising foe of the inferior rodent, that still consents to occupy the sub-basement and burrow in the ground. It is believed that the roof rat, with its superior civilization, will exterminate the present house rat, and thus most effectually demonstrate the Darwin theory of the "Survival of the fittest."

## REDUCED OR BUST.

He had been telling her for weeks past that times were tight, money very scarce, bankruptcy stalking abroad throughout the land, and so forth, and she had consented to the discharge of the nurse girl, and up-stairs girl, and had wheeled the cook into doing the general housework. That wasn't enough. He came home one night and said he was going to discharge the hostler; that money had gone up to 30 per cent; that he couldn't afford to carry his life insurance any longer; that she mustn't ask for any more new clothes for a year. She went over the house and pinched expenses down again, and things ran along until the other day, when he remarked:

"We've got to reduce still further or bust!"

She was pondering over his remarks late that evening when he came home. He was so long getting his overcoat off that she went into the hall. He gave the coat one awful jerk just then and fell over.

"What on earth ails you?" she exclaimed as she helped him up.

"Nozing," he replied.

As he got up she peered into his face. The fact was as plain as if it had been written on a whitewashed fence with colored tar.

"You are drunk," she said, as he drew back.

He gazed at her without replying.

"Here you've been yelling 'reduce! reduce!' all winter, and while I am trying to reduce you go and get drunk! You'd better reduce your whiskey!"

"I said anything 'bout reduce?" he asked.

"Yes, you have!"

"What want reduce for?"

"Only to-day you said we'd either got to reduce or bust."

"Di say zat?"

"Yes, you did."

"Well, ju reduce?"

"No; how could I?"

"Zen didn't I bust?"

She laid him on the lounge and went off to bed, and next day she was advertising for a house girl and a nurse.

Mr. Clay Duncan, our most efficient and trustworthy stock dealer, makes frequent sales, and shipments of stock, from this place. Mr. Duncan is well known for the active manner in which he has been engaged in the stock business, for the past few years, in Clinton county.—*Maysville Register.*

## TOBACCO AGAIN.

The following is taken from the Lexington Intelligencer, and what is true of Lafayette county is equally true of Clay—a crop that will benefit her will do the same for us—and we trust our people will at least give the subject of tobacco culture their serious consideration. If any thing is done this season preparations should commence at once:

I am truly glad, Mr. Editor, to see the deep interest you have taken to bring the great importance of tobacco growing before the people. I was myself raised in the great tobacco growing region of Kentucky, to-wit: The counties of Mason, Buckner, Pendleton, Owens and Campbell, have had considerable experience in the cultivation of the plant as well as handling it after maturity, and have no hesitancy in saying that I am a competent judge of the character of soil best adapted to the growing of tobacco. All of the oak lands will produce a fine article of tobacco beyond all question, while at the same time there is also an abundance of timber out of which to build barns and sheds to house the tobacco, a fair article of which will always bring a good price all the way from \$7 to \$20 per hundred. In these hard times our farmers are obliged to make every edge cut and three or four acres of tobacco—and there is hardly any farmer who cannot manage to cultivate as much—will always come in good time to meet the urgent money wants of many who could and can realize or borrow it from no other source. If you, my farmer friends, who own small farms in the timber, instead of covering them with deeds of trust, to borrow money, would put in and raise each year a few acres of tobacco, you could soon build up a tobacco trade here, and from your tobacco merchant draw this money on your crop. This custom was and is universal in the section of Kentucky to which I have alluded. The tobacco buyers are always willing to advance money on the crops of careful, honest and industrious growers, from the time the crop is cut and housed until it is stripped and delivered to them in their warehouses. Continue, Mr. Editor, to urge this matter upon the attention of our farmers, stir up our good brother grangers. This is a thing of vital importance to them as it is upon their shoulders that the great burden of taxation rests. Now is the time for the selection of suitable places for beds. Let the locations for them be selected, the logs and brush hauled and piled away to be burnt as soon as the season is far enough advanced to sow the seed. Do this while there is plenty of idle time. Procure seed, pick out timber for sticks, select sites, cut timber, build barns, clear up a piece of new ground and get everything in readiness and put in at least a small crop of tobacco, and my word for it, you will not regret it. Most assuredly not after you have found your wheat all frozen, your corn crop a failure or a drug on the market, and you find that you have realized a handsome sum of money from your tobacco crop. Try it once and if it does not beat your wheat and corn over which you dig and sweat so long, then tell me I am no prophet. You will find a good market, my word for it, gentlemen, here in Lexington, as there are men of means awaiting your developments to go into the purchasing, pricing and shipping tobacco from this point. Will extend this article in some other issue of your valuable paper, if permitted and will enter somewhat into details in regard to the manner of handling crop, &c.—*Lexington Intelligencer.*

## ROASTED ALIVE—A HOLT COTY WOMAN'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

We learn from the Holt county Sentinel of a terrible accident that occurred at the residence of Alpheus Level, about six miles east of Oregon, on Sunday night, the 30th ult., and which resulted in the death of Mrs. Level. It seems that Mrs. Level was in the act of dressing a leg of her five-year-old son who had on a previous occasion burnt it, and she was standing with her back to the open fire-place, when her dress caught fire and she was almost instantly enveloped in flames. Her husband and Elijah Grimes, her son-in-law, who were both present in the room, vainly attempted to remove the burning garment from the unfortunate woman, but in doing so had their hands and arms badly burned. Before the fire could be extinguished the poor woman was nearly burnt to a crisp, and death came to her relief in about seven hours after the accident. The little boy sustained no further injury.

Mrs. Nixon Ann Level, the unfortunate victim of this accident, was born in 1840, at Rocheport, in Boone county, Mo., from whence she, with her relatives, moved to Chariton county, and from there, many years ago, to Holt county. She was the mother of five children, four of whom survive, together with her husband, to mourn her loss.

She was the daughter of the late Samuel Wharton, who formerly lived at the Willis Evans place near Rocheport. Her husband has a brother, Verdem Level, now living near Bethlehem church in this county.—*Columbia Herald.*

We cannot be too careful how we play with the English language. One day a married lady of Trenton while admiring the falls from Warburton avenue bridge, remarked "Isn't that dam nice?"

Mr. J. H. Martin, residing 4 miles south of Roanoke, Howard county, raised on 24 acres of ground last season, 4,080 pounds of tobacco for which he received \$7 per hundred pounds, or \$285 60. This amount can easily be handled by one hand, besides attending other crops. Who says tobacco is not a good paying crop!—*Howard County Advertiser.*

## GUBERNATORIAL.

Gov. Hardin having made his best popular administration we have had for years, by the exercise of an iron will and a sound judgment in administering the functions of his office, now distinctly refuses to give his consent, under any circumstances, to a re-nomination. We therefore, deem it fit and permissible for us to name a man who would adorn the Executive Mansion and not dishonor the official ermine so proudly worn by Governor Hardin. He is a man who is, in an eminent degree, qualified for the high station of Governor or any other within the gift of the people of this State. He is a man whose sterling worth as a private citizen and whose valuable public services have alike made their imprint upon the public mind of Missouri. He is a man whose finger touch and impress of character may be traced in every feature of our new constitution which for its embodiment of wisdom, its stern and comprehensive justice, its much needed restraints and its republican liberties has no equal among all the States of the Union. He is a man whose hands have ever been outstretched to protect and uphold the rights of the toiling masses. He is a man whose views of public trust are elevated, and whose heart reaches out beyond the limits of a county or district and takes in the common interests of the State and Nation. He is a man of national reputation and is noted, at home and abroad, specially, for his honesty and integrity. Last but not least of all, he is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type—simply a Democrat—and in every respect fit and worthy to be the next Governor of Missouri. That man is ELIJAH H. NORTON, of Platte county.—*Plattsburg Register.*

## FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 19.—The governor has decided that the law gives him the power to appoint in cases of vacancies in the judgeship of courts of record. A number of candidates are already in the field to fill the position of judge of the 24th judicial circuit, composed of Jackson county, vacated by Judge Sam'l L. Sawyer of Kansas City. It was supposed that a special election would be necessary, but the opinion of his excellency and others is that the vacancy should be filled by appointment. This opinion is based on the theory that the provisions of the General Statutes of 1865, authorizing an appointment if a vacancy occur less than twelve months before the general election at which judges are to be elected, and the act of 1873, which alters this provision by declaring that "in all cases of vacancy in any office, the length of the term of which is over two years, the vacancy shall be filled by the election of some person to the office at the first general election after such office becomes vacant," were during the existence of the constitution of 1865, null and void, as that instrument itself provided differently for such appointments, but that since the adoption of the new constitution, which provides that such vacancies shall be filled in the manner provided by law, the General Statutes and the act of 1873 do not conflict therewith, and therefore under the act of 1873 the election for such office is the next general election instead of 1880, and the vacancy occurring less than twelve months before the same the governor must appoint. There will be a large number of applicants for the position, it is said, and considerable wire-working will be indulged in.

If the times are hard, stop your paper, but don't shorten your allowance for whisky or tobacco. A good paper in the family is a great comfort to the wife and children, but that is no reason why you should provide them with a weekly luxury at the expense of a daily necessity.

"What beats a good cup of coffee?" said Mrs. Spilkings to her husband the other morning at the breakfast table. He gave it up. "Two cups of coffee," said she. "What beats a good wife?" queried Spilkings. She gave it up. "Two good wives," said Spilkings; and then she got mad and sulked, nobody knows why.

The Chariton County Court has ordered the Prosecuting Attorney for the county to bring suit for the recovery of 30,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands from the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, and parties claiming title through it. The land belonged to the county school fund, or the county as trustee for the schools, and the railroad claims them by virtue of grants made by the county to it. The lands are estimated to be worth at least \$60,000.

The Branswicker says: While Tice was speaking at DeWitt Wednesday night, some one set fire to an old negro shanty near the hall, and for awhile the audience thought it was a comet, which the Professor was about to introduce in elucidation of his subject. Some of them were inclined to light out.

Schleicher, the biggest member of the present Congress, is the only one who was born in Germany. He served during the entire war as an officer of the Confederate army and is said to be a man of great ability. He represents a strong Democratic district in Texas.

## THE GROWTH OF DEBT AND TAXES.

The growing importance of taxation and indebtedness in this country has induced the New York Bulletin to anticipate the next census by making up a statement of the population, taxable wealth, taxation and indebtedness of all the states in 1875. The table is an interesting and valuable one showing what progress we have made under the several heads in five years. The comparison is made with the year 1869. The population of all the states in 1875 is 44,100,000, an increase, since 1869, of 12,875,000, or 41 per cent; the taxable wealth is \$18,380,000,000, an increase, of \$5,832,000,000, or 46 per cent; the annual taxes are \$70,404,400, an increase of \$106,364,000, or 38 per cent. In fifteen years, therefore the population of the states has increased from 31,200,000 to 44,100,000; the taxable wealth has increased from \$12,900,000 to \$18,380,000,000; the taxes have grown from \$27,200,000 per annum to \$70,404,400, and the debts have grown from \$266,800,000 to \$357,146,000. All these figures, it should be stated, relate to the states only, they do not include the taxation and indebtedness of the counties, towns and cities. It is surprising to note that the New England states make the worst showing in this exhibit, and the Western states the best. The taxes in New England have increased from \$1,648,000 to \$10,456,000; and the debts from \$8,645,000 to \$46,476,000; while the population has increased 633,158; and the taxable wealth \$1,501,549,000. The population has increased only 20 per cent, and the wealth 100 per cent, and the debts 437 per cent. The Western states have increased their population 6,805,000, or 69 per cent, and their wealth \$1,331,000,000, or 163 per cent, while their taxes have grown \$9,238,000, or 103 per cent, and their debts have been decreased \$20,000,000, or 31 per cent.

The statement shows that the state governments cost the people an average of 90 cents per capita in 1869, and that they cost \$2 26 per capita now; that the state indebtedness was about \$3 a head in 1869, and is about \$12 a head now.

The federal debt and taxes, and the county, town, school and city taxes have increased more largely in the fifteen years referred to than even the state debts and taxes. Indeed, the decade and a half has been a period of unequalled extravagance and involvement, as the Bulletin remarks: "The various forms of taxation have been steadily increased from year to year till the expenditures of government, in one form or another, eat up the whole surplus earnings of the people, if not even a larger sum; we are impoverished to the verge of bankruptcy."

## DISTRICT OR COUNTY GRANGES—A RULING.

Section 1, of article 23, of the revised constitution of the Missouri State Grange makes two classes of members in the district or county granges, to-wit: Masters and past masters, and their wives who are matrons, and such delegates as are elected thereto, according to section 2 of this article.

Further along in this section 1 of article 23, is provided as follows:

But for any other purpose than conferring the fifth degree, such county (or district) grange shall be composed only of such members as are elected thereto, according to section 2 of this article.

This latter provision excludes the masters and past masters, and their wives who are matrons, from any participation in the business of the county or district grange. I am sure that this is contrary to the intention of the National Grange in framing the fundamental law on that subject, neither can such an influence be legitimately drawn from the language used in that law. Our State constitution on this subject is therefore in conflict with the constitution of the National Grange, and is null and void. It is therefore ruled that masters and past masters, and their wives who are matrons, are full and equal members of the district or county granges, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of the same. This decision is made by authority vested in me, by article 8 of the by-laws of the National Grange.

T. R. ALLEN, M. M. S. G.

The President has approved the act to amend the revised statutes relating to naturalization. It provides that a declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the United States may be made by an alien before the Clerk of any Circuit, or District Court, or a District Supreme Court of the Territories, or a Court of Record having a common law jurisdiction. The act legalizes such declarations heretofore made before any such clerk.

Worcester Press, (Rep.): "Those who assume that the Republicans can elect 'anybody they nominate,' need very much to study the situation until they can see more clearly."

It is understood that Hon. Mortimore McIlhenny, Hon. John Walker and Gen. Jno. S. Marmaduke, present Railroad Commissioners, will submit their names to the next Democratic State convention for the positions they now fill.

Said a young lady: "I had my ears bored for the benefit of my eyes."

Said another: "I had mine bored for the benefit of my husband's eyes."

Talking about going to Texas, the following from the Franklin (Mo.) Patriot is right to the point: "Go to Texas the young man—go immediately."

The sooner you go the sooner you get back and settle down contented in your good old native State."

## THE GRAVEYARD BUREAU.

Money Squandered on National Cemeteries—Cracked Contracts for Tombstones.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—There will be shortly some rich developments in regard to the manner in which money is being squandered on the national cemeteries. The Secretary of War, without any authority of law whatever, has created a bureau with a captain and assistant quartermaster at the head of it, to look after these establishments. There are three chief clerks, nine clerks, five civil engineers, and three messengers attached thereto. The clerks receive from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year, and the civil engineers \$5 a day, and when absent from their stations they are allowed \$6 a day additional, with traveling expenses. The number of cemeteries has been increased from sixty to eighty-four. Some of these are incorporated city or town cemeteries, with only a few soldiers' graves therein; but still each is allowed a superintendent with pay from \$60 to \$75 a month in addition to a house for him to live in. There is a little battle cemetery just outside of Washington with only seven outside graves, and yet a superintendent is stationed there with pay at \$720 a year and a fancy stone house for him, with fuel, light, and stationery supplied to him.

On March 3, 1873, one million dollars was appropriated by Congress to provide for marble headstones for all the soldiers' graves in the cemeteries. The Secretary of War was to advertise for sealed proposals, and after sixty days award the contracts for supplying headstones, which should contain the name of the soldier and the State he was from, and the number of the grave, to the lowest responsible bidder. Now it is alleged that the bids received under the first advertising not proving satisfactory, other bids were called for. Under this advertisement bids were received and contracts were awarded to several persons, but they were afterward so manipulated that a firm in Keokuk, Iowa, the members of which are the Secretary's friends, obtained the largest and best part of the work, and the specifications were afterward so changed, by order of the Secretary, that it made a great difference in favor of the contractors.

## THE NEGLECTED GRAVE OF A PATRIOT.

Kingston, North Carolina, Feb. 18.—

The 18th of November next will be the Centennial of North Carolina's national existence, and will be duly celebrated in the State. In an old churchyard in this town lie the remains of Gen. Richard Caswell, the most distinguished Carolinian during the Revolutionary period of our country's history. Besides being commander of the noble little patriot band that won the celebrated battle at Moore's Creek Bridge; that broke the power of the Tory party, he was a leading and influential delegate to the Continental Congress, President of the State Congress at Halifax, which framed North Carolina's first Constitution, and the first Governor.

For nearly three-quarters of a century has the grave of this illustrious son of North Carolina been neglected. There is not even a marble slab to mark his last resting place. Originally there was a small tombstone, but it has long been misplaced. Nature, however, has not forgotten the dead patriot. A stately oak, more than a foot and a half in circumference, grows directly over the grave, as it were, above the breast of the deceased Governor. A call has been issued by the Hon. Wm. H. Battle of North Carolina, for the people to assemble on the 18th of November next and erect a suitable monument at the grave. It is indeed a reproach to North Carolina that the last resting place of her most illustrious citizen, soldier and statesman should have been so long neglected.

Too busy.—It having come to the ears of a policeman that an old negro was living with two women, and was married to neither, the officer warned him that he would get into trouble if he didn't look out.